

THE RIO NEWS.

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at 6 p.m. for the installation of officers.
All Reg., F., and A. N. Nos., are requested to attend in evening dress (if possible) and regular. By Ord.
E. A. Tilly, Sec'y.

THE RIO NEWS

PUBLISHED WEEKLY.

A. J. LAMOUREUX, Editor and Proprietor.

Contains a summary of news and a review of Brazilian affairs, a list of the arrivals and departures of foreign vessels, the commercial report and price current of the market, tables of stock quotations and sales, a table of freights and charters, a summary of the daily coffee reports from the Associação Commercial, a synopsis of the monthly balances of local banks, and all other information necessary to a correct judgment on Brazilian trade.

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EDITORIAL AND PUBLICATION OFFICES:—

79, Rua Sete de Setembro.

RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 21ST, 1892.

The partisan intrigues in Rio Grande do Sul between Julio de Castilhos, the deposed governor of the Deodoro regime, and the friends of the present administration, have at last reached a critical stage, out of which an armed conflict will be difficult to avoid. The situation at the present moment is highly critical, not only because of the disputed governorship, but principally because the Castilhos faction, partisans of the Deodoro government, is now uppermost in the state capital. It appears that the intrigues of ex-governor Julio de Castilho had reached such a point some weeks ago, that the Floriano administration, composed of Barreto Leite and Barros Cassal, was compelled to resign. They sought to meet the crisis apparently by the appointment of Visconde de Pelotas as governor and General Silva Tavares as vice-governor. This party includes Gaspar Silveira Martins in its ranks, and is unquestionably the strongest and most respectable organization of the two. Pelotas, however, was not equal to the emergency, owing to old age and physical infirmities, and was therefore compelled to retire. The telegrams received here have been meagre and most unsatisfactory but it appears that Castilhos aided by the Porto Alegre police, succeeded in deposing Pelotas on the 17th. The latter retired in favor of his vice-governor, General Silva Tavares, who was absent in Bagé; but Castilhos took possession of the state government and appointed Dr. Victorino Monteiro as governor. According to a private telegram General Tavares had accepted his appointment, and with of course contest the possession of the state administration with the Castilhos party. This means civil war, of course. The military force in the state is divided and disorganized, and the police force of Porto Alegre is favorable to Castilhos. The result, therefore, is highly uncertain. It may be, of course, that a bloodless settlement will be arrived at, as has so frequently happened in recent Brazilian history, but the indications are that these events are the beginning of a long and bitterly contested partisan struggle, which can not fail to throw Rio Grande back into a state of anarchy and may lead to serious divisions throughout the whole country.

We can hardly believe that the government will take any serious notice of the representation of the Misericórdia authorities against the hospital which our small colony is establishing on Rua da Passagem, Botafogo. As the government itself once thought of purchasing this site for a public yellow-fever hospital, and as all the sanitary and medical authorities consulted have been unanimous in commending both the site and the idea, we do not see what reason can now be brought forward to invalidate the licences given. As the approval of the sanitary authorities was secured before purchasing the property, and as a large sum of money has now been expended on it

in accordance with approved plans, the Strangers' Hospital association has an acquired right which can not be lightly ignored. The assertion that it will be a danger to the neighborhood is absurd and can not be sustained. We do not know a single reputable physician who holds any such opinion. It is fully forty metres above the surrounding neighborhood and is a long distance from the public institutions mentioned in the complaint. The neighborhood contains but few residences, and the property belongs largely to public institutions. There is not a single valid reason against the site for the purpose named, nor has one been advanced. The authorities must well know that if this site is pronounced objectionable for the reasons alleged, there is not an available site in this city upon which we can build a hospital. Upon the government and upon the Misericórdia must then rest the odium of defeating an undertaking which the authorities and all disinterested Brazilians have warmly praised—that of establishing a small private hospital by certain foreign residents for their own benefit and at their own expense. When it is known abroad that this humane idea can find no support and protection in this pest-ridden city, there will be some plain truths spoken about its sanitary condition and administration which conscientious Brazilians will be very sorry to hear.

From the *Liverpool Journal of Commerce*, May 9th, 1892.

THE TRUTH ABOUT SANTOS.

We have just received information from a most authoritative source that the recent rumor as to the decline of yellow fever in Santos is absolutely false, and that, if anything, matters in that town are at the present moment in a worse position than ever. We have endeavored to put up our readers in this scandalous affair from the very beginning of the shipping block at Rio and Santos, and we have to again warn shippers, charterers, officers, and sailors, that the block at Santos still exists, and that owing to bad government and administration the fever has found a permanent home in the town. Goods are brought in and shipped from Santos chiefly because it is the nearest port to São Paulo, the capital of the province, and the company which owns the railway line between the two towns have repeatedly earned the authorities that the single line and the existing wharf accommodation would eventually prove inadequate to meet the requirements of the rapidly-increasing traffic of the port. This was urged many years ago, for the railway people saw the possibilities of the traffic, and knew that the best means of taking care of their own interests lay in making wise provision for the trade of the future. The local Brazilian authorities and state's government persistently vetoed all proposals for the expenditure, and this for no other reason than that they were afraid any reform would interfere with the surplus earnings of the company, in which, it must be remembered, the said Brazilian officials had a monetary interest. Thus, it was not by any particular action on the part of the Brazilian government that the way was paved for all the difficulties which followed the port through a boy and selfishly-prompted faction. Thus, years passed on and traffic expanded, and the block came just as it had all been foretold, but the government staid on, and then the dreadful epidemic arrived, presumably with the intention of staying. To understand the state of affairs right at the present moment, and the danger of the port, as it were, on the fringe of an epidemic; sanitation in the sense as understood by Englishmen, does not exist, and the climate is distinctly insalubrious and unhealthy for Europeans. This is so at the best of times, but if a man is constitutionally hardy, and takes every precaution, he may manage to become acclimatized, and outlive the deadliest and most insidious malarial fever. This is why it is possible for any business at all to be done at Santos at the present moment, but even now it is necessary for most of the Europeans to run away by train to the highlands every evening. The carelessness and wanton disregard for health shown by sailors is simply proverbial, and often the shipping block came, and the seamen and firemen of our vessels found themselves doomed to stay in the port for eight, ten, or twelve months there is scarcely room for wonder that many of them went wrong, and that drinking, debauchery, and the dirty hotels of Santos were the means of many of the simple business catching the dreadful scourge. The rest of the dreadful story may be easily imagined, and many English homes to-day stand shorn of their wage-earners and their loved ones as a terrible reminder of the present plague in Santos. It must be borne in mind that it was the apathy of the Brazilian government which produced the block in shipping, and that it was the shipping block which brought on the yellow fever epidemic which has decimated the place for the last three years, which is as virulent as ever at the present day, and which will continue until the matter is taken vigorously in hand by the government, and ships forbidden to enter the port until the railway and wharf accommodation is made sufficient to render a shipping block an impossibility. It is a fact that interested parties are endeavoring to persuade shippers and others that the plague is disappearing on account of the cool weather. This, it may be once asserted, is scoundrelously false, for yellow fever has never ceased in the port since 1889, and last year throughout the cool months it showed no sign of lessening in virulence. Less than four weeks ago an English merchant of the very highest standing in Brazil visited the hospitals. He found that there were over two hundred cases of yellow fever on the books, and because this number compares favorably with the figures of several months ago it is argued that the malarial is rapidly diminishing. It

is quite forgotten that twenty per cent. of the foreign merchants, bankers, and clerks of all nationalities are computed to have died within the last four months, while of the remainder it is an undoubted fact that quite seventy per cent. have fled the place for São Paulo. It is scarcely credible, but we are assured of its truth, that fifty per cent. of the working foreign population, and among them Italian, Portuguese, Spanish, German, English, Swedes, longshoremen, porters, sailors, &c., have died; while two-thirds of the crews of the blacked English vessels have had to be sent away up the country to render it possible for their ships to return to England. But for this practice having of late been adopted, the mortality returns would in the aggregate figure higher than even, and even so it is the death rate in proportion to the foreign population is continually beating the record. If seventy per cent. of the people have left the place there is scarcely any reason for wonder that the mortality returns are lessening, but we have to regret that the people in this country that absolutely nothing of consequence has yet been done by the Brazilian government towards the better sanitation of the town or the quicker despatch of vessels. Since last September there has been a steady epidemic of smallpox in the town, and, besides that, the deadly malarial fever is ever present. Recent telegrams show that yellow fever has now broken out in São Paulo, Rio Clara, and other places; and, indeed, with an epidemic such as is now raging in Santos, what we should like to ask is not possible? The root of the evil lies in the apathy of the government officials, and from what we can gather everything in the Brazil seems to be going wrong. The greatest carelessness possible seems to prevail even with regard to the mails, the delivery of letters a full fortnight after the steamers being more the rule than the exception. Without unduly putting ourselves on the back, we think that this paper has done a very great amount of good in exposing the past and present rotten state of things in the Brazil, and if it were possible to imagine an English government of the present day with a decent commonsense foreign policy, we should be inclined to ask the Foreign Office: What are you going to do about it?

From the *Montevideo Times*, June 10th.

THE REVOLUTION IN MATTO GROSSO.

A sub-editor has furnished us with the following interesting extract from a letter from an English lady—perhaps the only one—living in Cuyabá, in the house of the ex-governor, Dr. M. J. Murtinho. It is dated Cuyabá, April 7.—“The mail is just in, but there is nothing from you. I trust you are all well. Cuyabá is in a fearful state of revolt. For some days the false governor has taken refuge in the arsenal, surrounded by the military, for fear that Sr. Ponce may enter the city and drive him out. Sr. Ponce and Dr. Ponce de Mattos have got together more than 1,200 men well armed, about six miles away. They have only been waiting for the mail to arrive in order to assist General Evliank and Dr. Murtinho, but as the latter have not come, I should not be surprised if they made an attack soon. For my part, I shall be content if they do, for really it is quite miserable living in this state. Many of Dr. Murtinho's party have fled from the town, as the soldiers were sent to the different houses, threatening the lives of the inmates, or imprisonment. Every man, or I may say, every boy of 15, is forced to become a soldier. Our man servant has not been able to go home for a week, as the streets are watched night and day, and the soldiers even enter the houses and make prisoners of the men. Another thing, the town will soon be in famine allowance, as the troops outside lay hold of all they can in the way of cattle, rice, &c., and the governor of the town has ordered all that enters to be seized and to be taken to the arsenal. Sr. Murtinho has fled in a stock of provisions a few days ago, owing to Dr. Gama's advice that she should do so. Almost all the families here have moved from their houses, and other left the town for different farmhouses, or else taken shelter in the Infirmary. All the neighbouring towns and villages have risen up in favour of Dr. Murtinho, and the party from São Luiz is expected to join Sr. Ponce. It appears that Gen. Evliank did not believe the report of such a serious disturbance, and accordingly he and Dr. Murtinho and others came on in the mail and were stopped at Coimbra. They have returned to Assisima, telegraphing to Rio for assistance and may be expected here at the end of the month, so Dr. Murtinho's word by one of the passengers with whom we travelled. Can you imagine a worse miserable state of existence? I shall be heartily glad when my time is up, and I am once more out of all this commotion.

Sr. Galvão and family are here, having fled from Corumbá; I fear they have “jumped out of the frying pan into the fire.” They wish to leave Matto Grosso entirely when they can do so with safety, for all business is at a standstill and will remain for some time. As soon as it is twilight, all the doors and windows are made fast, the town being left to the care of women and children, the men residing in the arsenal during the night to protect the valiant (?) governor. The heat continues, which does not add to our comfort, and the mosquitoes are nearly as sanguinary as the military. The mail-bags were opened at Corumbá, and the letters opened as well, but in a revolution one can expect nothing better.

INDIANAS sends to the United States a great deal of rubber of the Tano sort, which is found in many other sections of Central America. Guatemala rubber ranks low in the American varieties, containing a poisonous substance which gives it a tarry appearance. It comes in sheets pressed in a roller. There is a rubber which comes from Augustura, as good as India. When cut it is found to contain little spots of white as large as a pea. Tuxpan once sent a fine grade of strip rubber, but as the trees have been destroyed by cutting them down instead of tapping for rubber, the imports from there are now very small. The rubber is gathered by scraping from the bark.—*Mexican Financier*.

REVOLUTION IN RIO GRANDE.

On the 16th inst. we were advised through a private telegram received here from Porto Alegre, that an insurrection was imminent in that city, and that the secession of Rio Grande was one of its purposes. This of course referred to the intrigues carried on by the deposed governor of the Deodoro regime, Dr. Julio de Castilhos, who has stubbornly refused to accept the results of the November revolution in that state. This party, which includes Gen. Frata, Col. Flores, the Maciels and other prominent men of Rio Grande, calls itself the “*uniao republicana*,” while the other party is known under various titles, such as “*felicitista*,” “*gaspardista*,” &c., and comprises such names as those of Visconde de Pelotas, Silveira Martins, Gen. Silva Tavares, Barros Cassal, and others.

On the 17th the *coro* occurred, but owing to the customary interference with the telegraph lines only one paper in Rio de Janeiro had information of it. Everyone knew that something had happened, but just what it was no one could conjecture. On the 18th some of the particulars were known, and on the 20th the *coro* published the following telegram (dated the 18th and retimed at Porto Alegre) which gives the fullest details we have thus far seen.

PORTO ALEGRE, 18th (delayed).

Yesterday at 1 p.m. Lient. Chacabá Pereira went to the police barracks, incited the soldiers and officers to insurrection, and with them went to the jail. There he liberated the officers of that corps who were undergoing sentence, and immediately afterwards, the door having been locked, organized his whole following within the inclosure (*patio*).

General Fernandes Lima, commandant of the police brigade, on having knowledge of what had occurred, went to the jail, where he was repulsed by shots from the force drawn up in front of the edifice.

The general having withdrawn, by force of circumstances, diverse jockeys of politics marched up in front of the office of the *Edoação*, where were assembled Dr. Julio de Castilhos, Gen. Frata, Col. Thomaz Flores and many armed citizens. There, the *afrescal* force to the number of 150 men having been drawn up in line, the officers and men of the victory of the União Republicana, concluding with the declaration that he had resigned the office of president of the state and had nominated vice-president Dr. Victorino Monteiro. This citizen then spoke and said he desired that his administration should live in the public esteem by its spirit of good will, fraternity and magnanimity.

The Visconde de Pelotas, who is in this capital, has received the following telegram from Bagé, dated yesterday:—“In virtue of your telegram of to-day and official letter of the 14th inst., advising my nomination as 3rd vice-governor of the state and transmitting to me all the documents and reports of the government, I beg to inform you that I have this day assumed the functions of the office of governor in this city.—General Silva Tavares.”

The sub-treasury, post-office, telegraph and custom-house have been since yesterday, on the occurrence of these recent incidents, occupied by federal forces.

Up to the present moment order here has not been disturbed. The shots referred to above did not hit anybody.

The government 5-cal yesterday prohibited our sending any telegrams on these events during the first hours of to-day.

A Rio Grande telegram of the 19th repeats the foregoing story and adds that the coup was received with great popular enthusiasm. General Tavares had established his capital at Bagé, and was collecting forces to maintain his authority. It was reported there that the revolution had succeeded everywhere except in Bagé, against which a force under General Silva Tavares was sent. It also said that large forces of political refugees on the Uruguayan frontier would join the Castilhos party.

A subsequent telegram of the 20th says that the revolution has triumphed throughout the whole state, there having been a fight at Livramento, resulting in 13 killed and many wounded. At Cachoeira where 3 were killed and at Arroio Grande where 2 were killed.

WORKING THE ARGENTINE PHARMACEUTISTS.

In one of the intervals between its troubles with creditors and pronounced promoters, the government of the Argentine republic has found time to issue regulations describing the manner in which wounded persons who are brought to a pharmacy for first aid shall be dealt with, the object being, apparently, to secure uniformity of treatment prior to the removal of the case to a hospital. Fresh wounds must be washed with a 4 per cent. solution of boracic acid, or a 2½ per cent. solution of salicylic acid. Hemorrhage must be treated with moist wadding or by compression of the arteries, the edges of wounds joined by small strips of plaster, which do not cover the wound. Suppurating wounds are to be covered with a millimetre thick wadding with a layer of iodine, covered with wadding and tied round with gauze. Wounds caused by burning are to be covered with wadding soaked in lime-liniment. No pharmacist will be allowed to practise any modes of treatment other than those prescribed in the order. Carbolic acid, corrosive sublimate, arsenichloride of iron, linen bandages, &c., are especially prohibited, and after rendering first aid to the person injured the pharmacist must at once hand him over to the care of a medical man. From the minuteness of the directions, of which we have only given an outline here, it would appear either that the Argentine pharmacists are a class of fools, which we refuse to believe, or that the object of the government is simply to pester their rich and powerful patrons, solicitors for the public, which seems a far more likely explanation.—*London Chemist and Druggist*.

SANTOS ATHLETIC CLUB.

"THE SECRETARY'S XI" vs. "THE TREASURER'S XI."

The above cricket match was played on the 12th inst., but owing to high tide the ground being on the beach, play was stopped at 3 p. m.

"SECRETARY'S XI."

H. Barton, 1. B. W., bowled Crook.....	3
P. Cawne, " " " " " " " " " "	8
J. W. Flathy, " " " " " " " " " "	4
A. Wucherer, " " " " " " " " " "	4
Crowther-Smith, " " " " " " " " " "	—
J. Cross, did not bat.....	—
F. J. Conlonne, bowled Orsler.....	5
J. Crossland, did not bat.....	—
Captain Harrison, bowled Orsler.....	3
W. Holton, " " " " " " " " " "	3
A. Houghson, " " " " " " " " " "	4
Extras.....	4
Total.....	32

"TREASURER'S XI."

J. W. S. Murray, did not bat.....	4
C. Smith, bowled Tross.....	—
E. D. Bland, E. Crowther-Smith, H. Tross.....	—
C. W. Young, did not bat.....	10
Extras.....	1
Total.....	15

NEW COFFER LANDS IN PERU.

The lands selected in Peru by the commission sent out by the Peruvian Corporation, Limited, an association of Ceylon planters, are thus described by the two commissioners, Messrs. Ross and Sinclair, whose report was made subsequently to that of the late Mr. Clark, from which we have already made extracts:—

LOCALITY AND EXTENT OF LAND SELECTED.
 "The best available land within easy distance of the Oyaya railway, and suitable for coffee, cocoa and other tropical products, we found to be in the Perené valley, about lat. 18° S., long. 75° W., and about 4,500 down to 1,050 feet above sea level. The area might be indefinitely extended from Pangma in the one side, to Pozana on the other; but taking only 20 kilometres on each side of the River Perené—traversed by us for 40 miles—we have about 14 million acres of almost unbroken forest, of inexhaustible fertility, and all as far as we could judge, admirably adapted for the successful cultivation of every known tropical product. It seems but a small patch from the vast reserves of this country; yet it is capable of producing more coffee than the whole Eastern world at present supplies; and it will be remembered that when Ceylon was the third coffee-producing country, it had only 200,000 acres in cultivation, or about one-sixth of the extent selected in the Perené valley."

Specifically our examination of the land commenced where the "Kéno" rivulet falls into the Perené. The altitude is 1,900 feet, and the rainfall is evidently ample. The land, rising from the river at the north side, is somewhat steep, but with its rich open soil is specially well adapted for coffee; and a few thousand acres might be planted here at an altitude of from 1,900 feet at the river up to 3,500 or 4,000 feet in the ridge. Immediately opposite—on the south side of the river—there are a few hundred acres of rich flat land, suitable for any tropical product; but here, as a rule, the north side is decidedly the best. Pursuing our journey downwards—the river here at all times quite navigable—we were greatly delighted with the ever-changing yet always enchanting scenery, the rich but not over-dense undergrowth, the gigantic trees, covered and festooned with creepers and parasites, all indicating a forcing climate and virgin soil of amazing fertility. About three miles onwards we stopped to examine a salt spring, evidently indicating a salt mine at no great distance. From the fifth to the sixth mile a grassy ridge or "pejón" rises up to about 4,000 feet, in extent probably about 500 acres—a good point from which to view the surrounding forest—while on the south side of the river there are numerous patches of similar grassy land. Beyond this there is a vast sublimity tract of the richest forest, from which occasional rivulets fall into the Perené.

The largest tributaries received by the Perené come from the south side. The "Pichana," about 16 miles from our starting point, is a permanent stream of considerable volume, sufficient as a motive power for any ordinary purpose for which it may be required, while about 20 miles farther down, the "Pipila," about equal to the Pichana in volume, adds rapidly to the depth and force of the Perené. From the 15th to the 20th mile there is a large tract of flat alluvial land on the north side of the river, probably extending to 1,500 or 2,000 acres, admirably adapted for rice culture, for sugar cane, coconuts, or for inns of coffee and cacao; and when planting is decided upon this will probably form the first scene of operations. From this point onwards to the "Cascales," the current of the river averages about four miles per hour. On either side the forest increases in density and continues equally fit to produce inexhaustible supplies of cocoa, coffee, cane and rubber. Many of the gum trees such as *Avicennia*—the product of which is becoming so scarce—could also be found here in great numbers. Our balsam (rats) now began to glide more rapidly onwards; indeed we came upon the Cascales—more properly *rapids*—rather unexpectedly, and had suddenly to call a halt, which we effected with some difficulty. None of our so-called guides having ever been here before, they were as much lost as we ourselves. One aneroid registered 1,050 feet above sea level, and the distance from the mouth of the Eneño, from which we started, we estimated to be about 40 miles. All around these rapids we found the soil and forest to partake much of the same characteristics as for the last ten miles, only that now both sides of the river seemed to be equally good.

Perhaps the one great advantage possessed by this land in the Perené valley is the fact that it lies within reasonable distance of either outlet. Chanchamayo, Vitoc, or Huancayo, may be conveniently situated for the Oyaya railway, but in the

case of a temporary breakdown would be comparatively helpless. Laws passed in the Uruguay, on the other hand, would not for many years to come participate in the untold advantages of railway communication; and if planting is to be done on a large scale—as, if done at all, it ought to be—the question of a double outlet ought to be seriously weighed. Therefore this, the greatest reserve in the world, has been merely sending samples to the public. It is now high time that planting enterprise should be undertaken methodically, and on purely commercial principles."

LEGISLATIVE NOTES

JUNE 11.—The committees on the constitution and legislation reported a substitute bill for those introduced by Senators Virgilio Damsio and Amaro Cavalcanti regulating the declaration of martial law. *Chamber of Deputies.*—A petition of the S. Paulo Railway Co., asking for permission to build another track or a narrow gauge line was referred to the committee on public works. Deputy Cactano de Albuquerque called attention to affairs in Mato Grosso, and moved that the President of the Republic be asked to furnish information on the subject and to adopt measures for putting an end to the atrocities committed in that state. He had thought, he said, that the Republic would be a government of peace and harmony; but unfortunately this has not been the case. In Mato Grosso outrages are daily committed that are not only incompatible with the fraternity that was promised, but even with the ordinary instincts of humanity. Deputy Bellarmino de Mendonça introduced a bill, signed by himself and others, granting amnesty to all who took part in the anti-slavery movements in Ceará on Feb. 16 and 17. He also moved to inquire whether the national guard has been called out and, if so, for what reason. There was read a petition from a working man's organization memorializing Congress on the loss and annoyance caused to the laboring classes by obligatory service in the national guard.

JUNE 13.—*Senate.*—Senator Rangel Pestana spoke against the bill granting the assistant inspector of customs, Hasselman, the honors of the post of captain in the navy, and Senator Virgilio Damsio spoke in its favor. *Chamber of Deputies.*—A message was received from the President asking for an extraordinary appropriation of 618,575\$ 515 for enlarging and improving the police barracks. There was also received a message from the President remitting the decree on consular invoices for Congress to take action thereon. Deputy Epitacio Pessoa spoke in regard to the student Rodrigues Fortes, belonging to the Instituto Academico, who was left a prisoner at Pará. Deputy França Carvalho, in defending the retirement of the inspector of colonization by the minister of agriculture, said that there is such confusion in the colonization accounts that it is impossible to learn how much was expended in 1891. Deputies Felisbello Freire and Espirito Santo spoke on the motion of Deputy Augusto de Freitas in regard to the political prisoners.

JUNE 14.—*Senate.*—The president appointed a special committee composed of Senators Amaro Cavalcanti, Rangel Pestana, Elysen Martins, Joaquim Martinho and Coelho Campos to report on the proposal of Dr. Oscar Nerval de Góvina and Carlos de Castro Pacheco for establishing a bank of issue on a territorial basis. Senator Aquilino de Amaral said that he does not comprehend the policy of the government in regard to Mato Grosso. "The people of the other states were permitted and even incited to overthrow their unpopular governments; but this right has been denied to the state of Mato Grosso, whose government is now in the hands of persons whom Gen. Floriano Peixoto well knows to be murderers, poisoners and bandits. He moved to inquire whether the government has received official information of the termination of the war in relation to the acts of vengeance committed by the conquerors against the conquered and their families. The bill granting Aloisio Hasselman the honors of captain in the navy was passed in final discussion. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Luiz Murat read letters from the political prisoners in regard to the inhuman conditions of the locality to which they have been sent, and the sufferings which they are undergoing.

JUNE 15.—*Senate.*—Senator Rangel Pestana defended the policy of the government in regard to the state of Mato Grosso. As to the atrocities committed by the victors in that state, such acts, while lamentable, are, he said, natural in civil war. President Floriano Peixoto, he thinks, wishes to respect the laws of the country, and he should be kept in office until its institutions can be consolidated and a free presidential election held. Senator Campos Sales spoke on the bill for regulating martial law. *Chamber of Deputies.*—Deputy Antonio Azevedo spoke on affairs in Mato Grosso. He said that exaggerated reports have been circulated in regard to atrocities committed by the victors in that state. It is true that Lieut. Mamele was lynched after he had surrendered, but that was because this officer had exasperated the people by his cruel and barbarous conduct. When Deputy Fonseca Hecmes was speaking on the subject of the political prisoners a stormy scene occurred. Violent epithets were freely exchanged. One deputy accused another of envenoming the feet of the prisoners. As the president was unable to restore order, he suspended the sitting. Shortly after the house was reopened, it adjourned.

JUNE 16.—Neither house had a quorum.

JUNE 17.—*Senate.*—Senator Amaro Cavalcanti, chairman of the committee appointed to call on the papal intercardinal, gave an account of the visit. Senator Joaquim Martinho, speaking on the affairs of Mato Grosso, denied that Gen. Evlamb had been appointed governor of that state. He was merely appointed commander of the military district. Neither had the government interfered in the affairs of the state. The revolution, said the speaker, had been suppressed, not by the government, which had not been able to send a single soldier to the state, but by the people, who had fought and conquered the insubordinate soldiery. The very officers who deposed Gov. Martinho on the ground that he was a partisan of Gen. Deodoro,

had previously sent telegrams to the general approval of the coup d'état. These speakers regretted the death of Lieut. Mamele, but that officer, he said, had brought this fate on himself by the cruelties which he had committed. As to the question of accepting the coup d'état, everybody had accepted it, including Gen. Floriano Peixoto himself. The speaker denied that Col. Ponce had poisoned his approval of the coup d'état. The speaker had had a father-in-law. He also denied that the colonel had made a fortune out of the Paraguayan war; when that war ended, Ponce was only 16 years old and was clerk in a business house. Senator Joaquim Catunda, speaking on the bill for regulating the declaration of martial law, regretted that original republicans are betraying the principles for which they had contended and are seeking to clothe the President of the Republic with despotic powers.

Chamber of Deputies.—The budget committee introduced a bill for altering the present system of organizing the budget. This bill divides the expenditure into two parts: the permanent and the variable. The committee on finance reported a bill authorizing the government to issue bonds of from 200\$ to 1,000\$ each, to the total amount of 100,000,000\$ for the purpose of aiding trade and industry. These bonds will bear 5% interest and will be redeemable in 20 years. The product of the sale of these bonds will be lent to industrial concerns, already organized, whose situation is proved to be precarious. These establishments will pay 8% interest, and the loan will be secured by a mortgage on their property or by a deposit of mortgage or state bonds. Deputy Paula Guimarães made a speech declining to be re-elected 3rd secretary of the Chamber, because he is unable to approve of the policy of the government. He thinks that the country will never enjoy peace and quiet so long as the government continues to abuse its authority and political parties strive to obtain office by means of plots and pronunciamentos. Deputy Cesario Motta made a conciliatory speech calling on republicans to omit in reference of the Republic, which is threatened with reactionary policy. The speaker said it is necessary to rally around the President. Deputy Fonseca Hecmes concluded his speech, which had been interrupted on the 15th. He said that, if the declaration of martial law appertains normally to Congress and the latter has the right to approve or disapprove of the action of the executive, he could not understand why it cannot order the release or trial of the political prisoners. Summing up the acts of the present government, he said that it is characterized by three words—treason, blood and tyranny. Deputy Garcia Pires opposed the motion of Deputy Augusto de Freitas on technical grounds. That motion asks the President to put an end to his exceptional measures and to bring the prisoners to trial. The President no longer has anything to do with the matter, which is now in the hands of Congress. Consequently the only proper thing to do is to await the report of the committee on the documents laid before it. Deputy Sampio Ferraz presented a petition of 37 custom-house officers asking for an increase of 50% in their pay. Deputy Cesario Motta introduced a bill offering a premium of 100,000\$ for the discovery of a cure for leprosy.

RIVER PLATE ITEMS.

—An Italian hospital was formerly inaugurated in Montevideo on June 5th.

—Robberies of ships in the port of Rosario are said to be of frequent occurrence.

—The enrolment of national guards in the city of Buenos Aires numbers about 26,000 men.

—The Uruguayan finance minister, Dr. Ramirez, has succeeded in getting the President to accept his resignation.

—The paper money men in Uruguay have begun to agitate in favor of new issues for the improvement of the situation.

—A telegram says there were 34 deaths from influenza in Buenos Aires on the 17th and that there are 30,000 cases in the city.

—Although impoverished and practically bankrupt the Uruguayan Congress has voted \$600 to enable a man to carry on experiments with a flying machine.

—A Montevideo telegram of the 18th says that a report is current to the effect that the government will order the coinage of \$2,000,000 in silver to be put into circulation at once.

—In Rosario it requires a municipal license before a merchant can hang out a signboard. The amount of liberty which the Argentine citizen enjoys is simply oppressive.

—The director of La Razón, of Rosario, sent up some rockets on June 1st, to advise the public of bulletins issued from the office of that paper. He was promptly arrested, and had to pay a fine.

—The Uruguay News of the 5th says that the British corvette *Sirius*, which recently arrived at Montevideo to take the place of the *Clayton*, will soon go to Rio and then up the coast as far as Pará.

—The schoolmasters in the province of Santa Fé have recently been paid up to August, 1891, and they were glad to get even that. Ten months arrears on the salaries of teachers is not a particularly good record, especially where so much cash is found for executive salaries, parasites and jobs.

—Two youths desiring to settle some personal dispute between themselves repaired on Wednesday evening to the Café San Martín, where both drew revolvers, with the result that one lies in goal accused of causing the death of the other who was shot in the chest. —*Argentine News*, Rosario, June 4th.

—The President of Uruguay, it is stated, will soon issue a message calling upon the people to exercise the severest economy in view of the financial crisis in that country. He denies the reports that more paper money will be issued, and says that the obligations of the nation will be faithfully met.

—The *Standard* seems to have stirred up a hornet's nest in Buenos Aires by its uncompromising references to the mother country as "the old milch cow" and to European generally as "enfeebled and anemic." Some of its readers actually propose to "boycott" the paper for such discourteous remarks.

—Obtaining money by means of threats is now quite common in aristocratic and fashionable circles. A ruffian threatens a lady with every class of public exposure including of course the retelling of all the secrets she may wish kept quiet, unless she receives a sum varying from \$10 to \$100. The lady stumps up sooner than have her name bandied about for the amusement of gossip-mongers, however innocent she may be. —*Argentine News*, Rosario.

PROVINCIAL NOTES

—The camp of instruction at Sycuan, Rio Grande, has been dissolved.

—The British corvette *Cleopatra* left Bahia for St. Vincent on the 18th.

—The São Paulo deputies have voted the new sanitary project in 3rd discussion.

—Epidemics of dysentery are reported from various points in the northern states.

—A Bahia telegram of the 18th says that the deaths from yellow fever are increasing in that city.

—Another duel between Italian journalists is reported from São Paulo. And yet the race never grows less!

—The Bahia legislature is discussing the Chinese labor question, and the debate is arousing great popular interest.

—Capt. Coriolano de Carvalho e Silva was elected governor of Piauí by the state legislature on the 13th inst., and inaugurated on the following day.

—An Aracajú telegram of the 15th inst. says that the steamer *Príncipe do Grão Pará*, of the old Bahiana company, had struck on the Fenecho bar, and is considered a total loss.

—The governor of Pernambuco has postponed to September 20th the elections for filling vacancies in the federal congress. This is the third time these elections have been postponed.

—A fire broke out in the Norwegian bark *Dina Arculita* in the port of Santos on the 17th. She was loaded with coal. All at hand advised every effort to extinguish the fire had failed.

—The Santa Catharina legislature was formally opened on the 14th. After electing its officers it voted a motion of confidence in President Floriano Peixoto and elected Lieut. Machado provisional governor of the state.

—The São Paulo police authorities are now devising all their energies to the suppression of the *cangaço*. On the 18th the arrests reached a total of 64. It is much safer than the detection and arrest of the footpads who infest that city.

—It would appear that the people in São Paulo are at last taking some interest in the sanitary improvement of Santos. It is time, surely, and we trust that there will be no abatement in the agitation until something effective is done.

—Municipal elections were held in the state of Rio de Janeiro on the 16th inst. These elections appear to have been free from official pressure, and in some localities opposition candidates were elected. An unusually large number of voters went to the polls.

—It appears that Dr. Ubaldino do Amaral has been elected in the state of Paraná to succeed himself in the national Senate. It would be interesting to know why these men resign. Elections are not picnic, and in unsettled times as now they are not without danger.

—The official count of the recent gubernatorial election in the state of São Paulo shows that Dr. Bernardino de Campos received 31,120 votes, Dr. Ezequiel Ramos 23, and others a still smaller number each. Evidently two parties cannot exist in the Brazilian republic.

—The Espírito Santo legislature passed on the 18th a bill authorizing loans for the railway recently decreed by the governor (who gave us the impression that he intended to build it from revenues instead of loans), and another granting a subsidy of 12,000\$ for river navigation.

—In Bahia on the night of the 16th, there was a serious fight between policemen and a band of disorderly persons who had intrenched themselves in a house. The latter at first repulsed the police, who afterwards returned in larger force and captured 19 of the rioters. One policeman was killed and several wounded, and some of the rioters were also wounded.

—We hear that Her Majesty's consul at Bahia, Mr. E. Nicolini, gave a very enjoyable little dinner at Bahia on the Queen's birthday last month. These little courtesies are not only so to strengthen the friendly relations between a consul and his fellow-countrymen, but they go far to keep alive the feeling of love and devotion for the old country. It is to be regretted that these social opportunities do not occur elsewhere and oftener.

—The action of the governor of Pernambuco in postponing the congressional elections to September 20th, has aroused much adverse criticism on the part of the "historical republicans." On the 18th a vote of "want of confidence" was passed in the senate, after a bitter denunciation by Martins Junior, with but one opposing vote. Great excitement prevailed in the city. This same governor was welcomed with acclamations of delight, fireworks and brass bands only a few weeks ago, and is probably now reflecting on the surprising changeableness of political favor in republics.

COMMERCIAL

Havilland A. De Lisle, Accountant.

SALES OF STOCKS AND SHARES.

June 13.		
186 Apollon, 45,000	30 deb. Somoana	75
1000 deb. General, 4500	100 " Clait. e Vieg	
14 " L'Union, 105	Fluminense 119	
Banks.		
50 Brazil, 100	100 Pariz e Rio, 45	
100 " do, 142	200 Republica, 99	
100 " do, 144	250 " do, 99 500	
100 " do, 145	50 Rural, 25,000	165
250 Iniciador, 111		

Railways and Transports.

100 Somoana, 150	150 V. F. Sapachy	15 500
100 V. F. Sapachy	15 " do	16

Miscellaneous.

100 Ceres Brasileira	13	50 Servicos Marit.	36
11 Apollon, 45,000	500 h. n. Cr. R. Br.	51	500
7 cons. Candelaria 205	500 do (quid)	107	
75 h. n. Un. Agric	83	500	

Banks.

350 Brazil, 100	200 Republica, 99	
100 " do, 144	300 do, 99 500	
100 Comercio, 260	100 Un. Ib. Amer.	35
94 1/2 Iniciador, 111		

Railways and Transports.

252 V. F. Sapachy	150	100 Jat. Br. Tram.	196
700 do	15 500		

Miscellaneous.

20 Vigencia Insee.	7	300 Melh. do Brazil	34
40 S. Larami, 1005	20	100 Obras Publicas	13

June 15.

23 Apollon, 45,000	30 deb. Somoana	75
300 " do, 145	70 cons. Cr. Novel	21
7,500 " do, 148	50 h. n. C. R. Br.	55
7,500 " do, 143		

Banks.

50 Brazil, 100	200 Republica, 99	
100 " do, 146	150 do, 99 500	
100 Comercio, 260	200 do, 100	
200 Comercio, 260	35 Rural, 25,000	165
54 Iniciador, 111		

Railways and Transports.

100 Priv'te Insee . .	32	100 Obras Publicas.	13
100 Econ. Publica.	2		

June 17.

June 17.

50 deb. Un. Agric	23	100 h. n. Un. Agric	83 500
100 cons. Cr. Novel	21	25 do	84
500 h. n. Cr. R. Br.	55		

Banks.

105 Brazil, 100	100 Laventia Com.	95
50 Comercio, 260	50 Popular, 85	
200 Comercio, 260	200 Republica, 99	
3100 Iniciador, 111	250 do, 29 500	

Railways and Transports.

100 V. F. Sapachy	15 500	25 S. Christ. tram.	240
500 Fajas e Estal.	30	100 Obras Publicas	15
150 Melh. do Brazil	30	170 Tareiras, 500	51
50 do	34		

MARKET REPORT.

Rio de Janeiro, 20th June, 1892.

Exports.

Coffee.—The market opened very dull, but the steady decline in the rates of exchange appeared to encourage exporters and a moderate business has been doing since the 15th, which is restricted however, by the unsatisfactory assortment of our stock. Receipts have at last shown some increase by the railway, but the service is evidently still very much demoralized, and complaints are incessant. On the 15th brokers advanced quotations by about 200 rs. on all qualities but No. 9, which is quoted lower, for grades from No. 6 up almost any prices have been paid, and new washed coffee has been reported sold at 48,000 per arroba. Nothing has been done so regards verifying stock, which now might just as well be adjourned to the end of the month. A marked weak in exchange on Saturday, stiffened coffee dealers shortly, although the advice from consuming markets continue very unsatisfactory.

The shipments since our last report have been:

United States	per arroba.	Type	per arroba.
15,500 bags for the United States	16,273	"	Cap of Good Hope
" "	876	"	Elsewhere

32,689 bags.

The vessels cleared with coffee are:

United States:

June 15. Baltimore Amer bk *Serenne* 3,594

Antwerp 2,510

June 14. Bagdad Br str *Thames* 250

Antwerp 2,510

N. B. The *Adam* carried 498 bags to River Plate ports, and not as published in our last issue.

Receipts for the past week were 52,709 bags, against 47,243 bags for the preceding week and 46,474 bags for the week before last. The receipts at Santos for the week were only about 35,000 bags.

Stocks were this morning estimated to be 95,666 bags, in all hands.

The market was reported firm this morning at the following quotations:

Type. per arroba. Type. per arroba.

No. 6. 16,300-16,800 No. 8. 14,200-14,800

7. 13,000 9. 13,800-14,000

Vessels loading and to load.

New York Br str *Alcibiades*do " *Holstein*do Ger str *Salerno*Baltimore Amer lug *Frischilla*Havre Fr str *Dordogne*do " *Ville de Montevideo*London and Antwerp Br str *Tigres*Buenos Aires and do Ger str *Concolor*Hamburg Ger str *Amsterdam*Mediteranean lug str *Mentana*Cape Town Nor lug *Idalia*do " *Norik Varranger*

DAILY RECEIPTS AND SHIPMENTS OF COFFEE AT RIO DE JANEIRO.

Receipts.

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SHIPPING NEWS.

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 13.
CARDIFF—Br ship *Charlie Baker*; 1063 tons; Sosenen 48 1/2; coal to Wilson Sons & Co.
CADIZ—Spa. bk *Alfaro*; 361 tons; Fozes 31; dis. at Santos for Montevideo.
RANGOON—Br bk *Intermar*; 1321 tons; Summers, 104; dis. to Norton, Megaw & Co.
New York—Amer bk *Glenfield*; 741 tons; Frost; 31; dis. to Comp. Gen. de Comercio e Industria.

JUNE 15.

RANGOON—Br ship *Sterna Nevada*; 1474 tons; Scott; 93; dis. to Santos.
CARDIFF—Br ship *Cambrian King*; 1678 tons; Thomas; 38; dis. to Santos.
HAMBURG—Nor bk *Linares*; 382 tons; Hansen; 46; dis. to Santos.
RANGOON—Br bk *Antioquia*; 679 tons; Lewis; 113; dis. to Santos.
JUNE 16.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Amey*; 655 tons; Blackford; 40; dis. to Santos.
BREITENBURG—Amer lug *Fred. Goetz*; 778 tons; Bentler; 61; dis. to Santos.
ST. PAUL—Br ship *Seabird*; 488 tons; Holmes; 46; dis. to Santos.

LIVERPOOL—Br bk *Edith Mary*; 303 tons; Davies; 47; dis. to Santos.
CARDIFF—Nor bk *Yatim*; 583 tons; Christiansen; 53; dis. to Santos.
Br ship *After Cefal*; 1966 tons; Pierce; 38; dis. to Santos.
Br ship *Down Francis*; 2300 tons; Carrington; 40; dis. to Santos.

JUNE 17.
ANTWERP—Nor bk *Macassar*; 347 tons; Abrahamson; 58; dis. to Santos.
RANGOON—Br bk *River Ganges*; 612 tons; Rudge; 126; dis. to Santos.
JUNE 18.
ORIENT—Port bk *Lepus Duarte*; 345 tons; Santos; 37; dis. to Santos.

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN VESSELS.

JUNE 13.
GASPE—Br bk *Deux*; 154 tons; Hainault; ballast.
JUNE 14.
VALPARAISO—Nor bk *Isfahan*; 375 tons; Jewett; 19,000 salm. hals.
PARANAGUÁ—Dan bk *Ana Cathrine*; 193 tons; Ohle; ballast.
JUNE 15.
CHILI—Br ship *Cardagashire*; 2021 tons; Taylor; ballast.
RIO GRANDE—Br bk *Sul-Dutch* sch *Heckemie*; 124 tons; sundries.
JUNE 16.
PAUMOTH—Br bk *Moorhill*; 484 tons; Brown; same cargo.
SAINT JOHN—Br ship *Nettie Murphy*; 1383 tons; Coonan; ballast.
SYDNEY—Nor bk *Highflyer*; 966 tons; Erickson; do.
RANGOON—Br bk *Corvina*; 750 tons; Baker; do.
MACAO—Port bk *Fryd*; 199 tons; Pedersen; do.

JUNE 18.
QUEBEC—Nor bk *Neptun*; 2173 tons; Jensen; ballast.
BARRADO—Amer bk *Sarantia*; 587 tons; Hunter; do.
ALBERT—E. A. Sanchez; 488 tons; Steelman; do.
SANTOS—Br sch *Seward*; 876 tons; Carroll; same cargo.
JUNE 19.
BALTIMORE—Amer bk *Serenne*; 352 tons; Green; coffee.

CLEARED AND READY FOR SEA.

CALCUTA—Br ship *W. H. Coran*; ballast.
BARRADO—Br lug *Antigon*; do.
GUAN—Port ship *Celle Chief*; do.
MACAO—Port bk *Isabel*; do.

VESSELS AFLOAT & LOADING FOR RIO.

Antenor..... Pensacola

Albat..... Pensacola

Annie M. Law..... Pensacola

Asser..... London

Anglo-American..... Cardiff

Blair Drummond..... Leith

Beattie Hamilton..... Cardiff

Beattie Hamilton..... Cardiff

Beattie Hamilton..... Cardiff

Beattie Hamilton..... Cardiff

Beattie Hamilton..... Cardiff

ARRIVALS OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE FROM	CONSIGNEE TO
June 13	Glenfold Br	New York	Wilson Sons & Co
13	Thames Br	River Plate	Royal Mail
13	Libertia Br	Liverpool	Wilson Sons & Co
13	Anaconda Br	Santos	Romulo & C
13	Batavia Br	Santos	Gold, M. & C
13	Elisa Br	New York	Norton, M. & C
13	London Br	Rosario	Rosario
13	Gellyn Br	River Plate	R. Johnston & C
13	Nord America	Santos	Wilson Sons & Co
13	Copie Br	Lyonette	25

DEPARTURES OF FOREIGN STEAMERS.

DATE	NAME	WHERE TO	CARGO
June 14	Thames Br	Smith's	Sundries
14	Kepler Br	New York	Colles
14	Batavia Br	Valparaiso	Sundries
14	Santa Br	Santos	do
14	Elisa Br	Santos	do
14	London Br	Santos	do
14	Rosario Br	Santos	do
14	Gellyn Br	Santos	do
14	Nord America	Santos	do
14	Copie Br	Santos	do

* Calling at intermediate ports.

FOREIGN SAILING VESSELS IN THE PORT OF RIO DE JANEIRO, JUNE 20th, 1892.

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	CONSIGNEE
Normandy	New York	1165	Geral C. & I.
Victor	New York	739	Geral C. & I.
Baltimore	Baltimore	695	P. Norton
Priscilla	New York	612	Levering & C
W. W. Mudgett	New York	820	Canaryano & C
Glenfield	New York	744	Geral C. & I.
Amey	Baltimore	656	Levering & C
Fred. Gower	Brunswick	778	Va-W. Gutes & C

NAME	FROM	ARRIVED	CONSIGNEE
Leopoldina	Macao	1454	P. Hernandez & R
Lepoldo	B. Aires	1218	Gianelli & C
F. Zeballos	B. Aires	228	Mesa, Maritimes
Vienna	Rosario	154	Mesa, Maritimes
Lolo	Rosario	220	G. Gidgion & U
Julius	High seas	921	In distress

schl Leopoldo.....	218 Dec. 6	Bs. Aires.....	Ginnelli & C
sch F. Zeballos.....	228 Feb. 1	Bs. Aires.....	Mess. Maritime
lug Viedma.....	154 Mar. 27	Rosario.....	J. N. Vincenzi &
lug Lolo.....	220 Apr. 1	Rosario.....	G. Girdgeon &
lug Julius.....	921 June 3	High seas	In distress

British

sp W. H. Corsan	1410 Feb. 26	Cardiff.....	Cent Braz. R.
sp Paganattia.....	925 Mar. 27	Psagnia.....	In distress

June 18th. 1892.

MISCELLANEOUS.							
Capital	Capital paid up	Reserve fund	Company	Dividend paid	Monthly maintenance	Last aud.	Clearing operations
8,000,000\$	2,400,000\$..	Agrícola de Pernambuco.	35000 - July 91	604	600,000	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Agrícola do Rio de Janeiro.	100,000 - July 91	000	—	—
4,000,000	400,000	..	Agr. Colônia de Visconde	—	200	195,000	—
7,500,000	7,000,000	7,000,000	Cant. e Vigia Pamunche.	4 000 - July 91	000	215,000	—
750,000	750,000	20,000	Companhia Pamunche.	10 000 - Jan. 91	200	210,000	—
100,000,000	4,000,000	36,673	Ceres Brasileira.....	100,000 - June 91	83	13,000	135,000 -
100,000,000	735,000	1,000	Companhia e Fz. de Cel.	100,000 - Jan. 91	60	50,000	—
60,000,000	60,000,000	..	Empresa de Obras Publicas.	2 500 - Sept-91	200	15,000	14,000 - 100,000
100,000,000	100,000,000	..	Empres. Pamunche de	18 000 - July 91	410	3,000	—
400,000,000	400,000,000	..	Ind. e Coloniz. do Brazil	—	—	—	—
500,000,000	10,000,000	..	Melhoramentos no Brazil.	4 500 - July 91	200	31,000	31,000 - 32,000
100,000,000	10,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	Jan.-June, 91	100	20,000	8,000 -
15,000,000	3,000,000	..	do de S. Paulo	200	—	—	—
4,000,000	4,000,000	..	Metroplitana.....	—	40	60,000	—
5,000,000	5,000,000	48,089	Companhia de Log. e Car.	—	100	30,000	—
1,300,000	1,400,000	..	Minas de Oleno.....	5 000 - Jan 91	000	27,000	30,000
75,000,000	8,750,000	..	Nova Est. Riunl.....	3 500 - July 91	70	5,000	—
100,000,000	100,000,000	..	Obras Hydraulicas do Brazil	—	—	—	—
100,000,000	2,500,000	21,805	Salvamento do Rio.....	102,000 - July 91	50	35,000	—
8,000,000	2,400,000	..	Servico Maritimo.....	135,000 - July 91	100	30,000	33,000 -
100,000,000	2,000,000	24,137	Tremes, Brazil.....	100,000 - July 91	50	51,000	45,000 - 50,000
200,000,000	200,000,000	..	União Ind. do Est. do Brar.	4 000 - July 91	100	50,000	—

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THOMAS NORTON'S

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Established in 1865

Loading Berth: Covered Pier No. 17, East River

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MAIL STEAMSHIP Co.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICE

CARRYING THE U. S. AND BRAZILIAN MAILS

SAILINGS FOR NEW YORK:

The fine Steamer

SEGURANÇA

Captain BEERS

will sail for

NEW YORK

calling at

BAHIA, PERNAMBUCO, MARANHÃO, PARÁ,
BARBADOS AND ST. THOMAS.

about Sunday 10th July

Passage Rates

	cabin	steering
To Liverpool.....	\$220	— gold
New York.....	\$145	\$75 "
" & back..	\$275	— "

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No. 2 Praça das Marinhas.

And for cargo to

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No. 1 A, Rua de S. Pedro.

ROYAL MAIL
STEAM PACKET COMPANY.Under contracts with the British and Brazilian
Governments for carrying the mails.TABLE OF DEPARTURES,
1892

Date	Steamer	Destination
June 20	Clyde.....	Montevideo and Buenos-Ayres.
" 20	Tagus....	Bahia, Pernambuco, Lisbon, Vigo, Las Palmas, Southampton and Rotterdam.
July 11	Clyde.....	Bahia, Pernambuco S. Vicente, Lisbon, Vigo, Southampton and Antwerp.

This Company will have steamers from and to England
twice per month.Insurance on freight shipped on these steamers can be
taken out at the Agency.

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G. C. Anderson,

Superintendent.

LIVERPOOL, BRAZIL AND RIVER
PLATE MAIL STEAMERS.

UNDER CONTRACT WITH THE

BRAZILIAN GOVERNMENT.

INTENDED SAILINGS FROM RIO.

For New York:

Holbein..... June 23rd

Mails are closed as announced by the Post Office.

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WILLIAM SAMSON & Co.

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Porto Alegre: 339, Rua dos Andradas	Buenos Aires: 137, Calle Maipú	Rosario: 193 1/2, Calle Mendoza	

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SAUCE.

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WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE

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Departures from Rio de Janeiro on the 8th
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Passengers and cargo for all ports of the direct lines
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Passage Rates:	1st. cl.	3rd. cl.
Rio—Antwerp, Bremen.....	500 Marks.	150/000
"—Vigo.....	500 "	100/000
"—Lisbon.....	500 "	90/000

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ROYAL MAIL STEAMERS.

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Calling at Lisbon, Bordeaux and Plymouth.

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Ruapehu.....	July 28th

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BETWEEN

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Ionie.....	July 15th
Tainui.....	Aug. 15th

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